however, when the first emergency arose, the national legislature passed an act giving to the President authority to wield the military force of the country for the accomplishment of the object contemplated in the censitiution. In 1798, a subsequent difficulty having occurred, the public attention was again directed to the subject, and that legislation was somewhat modified; but the legislation of 1795 continues to be the existing legislation pion the subject. It is by virtue of that legislation into the Executive new possesses the power to which the gentleman from Maryland alluded. This power, however, is not an independent power, to be exercised by him without supervision or inquiry from any other department of the government. The manner in which he exercises it is always open to inquiry.

termined by an inquiry into a single fact, vis: Is the government which granted the conductals as the actual core of the present of the prese

which was appeared by a vote of 2 to 65. The whole each period of the control of the Period of the P

pressed, then will be the time for this House, in the exertise of its could be properly exercised it was requisite that provision should be made for it by law. Well, sir, very soon after the organization of the government, troubles grew up in different States. There was an insurrection in Pennsylvania growing out of the operation of the excise laws. There was an insurrection in Massachusetts growing out of some other local canse. When the first of these insurrections occurred, the government of the United States had not yet provided for that contingency. In 1792, however, when the first emergency arose, the national legislature—to notice it, and take however, when the first emergency arose, the national legislature—to notice it, and take to engage in inquiries for the purpose of deciding a contested election of the surrous decision of the expense of the surrous for the purpose of deciding a contested election.

Mr. BUTLER submitted two resolutions instructing the cise of its constitutional duty, to act. This House is the case it is constitutional duty, to act. This House is the case it is constitutional duty, to act. This House is the case it is constitutional duty, to act. This House is the Committee on the Post Office and Po

Maryland alluded. This power, however, is not an independent power, to be exercised by him of the comparison of the property of the control of the property of the

framed a constitution. That constitution was submitted to the people, and, at the election holden to decide upon it, not only a very large majority of the lituatrated, and be sold very cheap.

THE DAILY UNION

Mr. WELLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill to amend an act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1849, reported it with amendments, and recommended its passage.

Mr. WELLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to the State prison.

The SPEAKER stated that the first question was on the amendment of the gentleman from Kentacky, [Mr. H. Mar-Provided, That if the use of the penitentiary about the provided, That if the use of the penitentiary about the provided, That if the use of the penitentiary about the penitentiary about the provided in any State, it shall be the penitentiary about the provided in any State, it shall be the penitentiary about the provided in any State, it shall be the penitentiary about the provided in the provided in any State, it shall be the penitentiary about the prisoner.

Mr. MASON, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution to amend the act of March 1, 1855, entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular system of the United State;" which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Re

Mr. MASON gave notice of his intention to introduce bill to amend the act approved 31st August, 1852, making further provision for the satisfaction of Virginia military bounty-land warrants.

# the legislative department of the government, and to pro-

the legislative department of the government, and to prohibit the allowance of the usual extra compensation to such
as receive the benefits thereof, approved the twentieth of
July, 1854, and the provision in the act of third March,
1855, which authorizes the application of the benefits of said
resolution to apply to the librarian and assistants and mesenger in the library of Congress, be so construed as to allow
them twenty per centum upon the compensation provided by
the seventh section of the act of fourth August, 1854, making
appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government; and said joint resolution shall not be construed to
apply to the public printer for either branch of Congress."

Mr. WELLER moved to amend the bill by inserting at
the end of the first section an appropriation of fifty thou-

ment of a mail route from Bethiesem to Bath, in that State; also, a petition of citizens of Bucks county, praying the establishment of a mail route from Bristol to Darlington; which were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Boads.

Mr. WELLER presented the petition of Francis A. Cunningham, a paymaster in the army, praying to be released from responsibility for a sum of public money of which he was robbed while stationed at Santa Fe, New Mexico; which we well as the Committee on Million Affers and others participated, the amendment was rejected—years 17, nays 27—as follows:

Mr. PRATT stated that the sense of the Senate had been repeatedly taken on that matter, not only at the present session, but at former sessions; and a large majority had united in considering the Long Bridge a nuisance which ought no longer to be sostained.

Mr. HALE withdrew the amendment, but
Mr. HUNTER immediately renewed it. After some debate, the appropriation for the Long Bridge was rejected—yeas 19, nays 26—as follows:

19, nays 26—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Biggs, Brodhead, Cass, Crittenden, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Iuwa, Mason, Pagh, Reid, Rusk, Weller, and Yule—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Bigter, Bright, Brown, Butler, Clayton, Collamer, Dodge, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Gever, Mallory, Fratt, Sebastian, Sildell, Sumner, Thomson of New Jersey, Toacey, Wade, and Wilson—26.

The amendment of Mr. PRATT was then agreed to-year

Shoeir, Summer, Wilson, and Yule—16.

Mr. MALLORY submitted an amendment providing for an appropriation for the marine hospital at St. Marks, Florida; which was agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed; whereupon, the Senate proceeded to the considera business, and after some time adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12, m.
On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, the House took from On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, the House took from the Speaker's table, and proceeded to the consideration of, Senate bill relating to punishments in the penitentary. The bill removes the restriction requiring the courts of the United States to confine their prisoners convicted under the laws of the United States, and punishable by impriron-ment in the penitentiary, in the district in which they are convicted, and authorizes the judge to sentence the prisoner to the State prison.

SHALL, It add the following:

Provided, That if the use of the penitentiary shall be refused in any State, it shall be the duty of the marshal to execute the sentence of the court by confining the criminal in the nearest penitentiary, the use of which shall be granted for the purpose.

Mr. BARBOUR, of Indiana, moved to amend the amend-

Mr. BARBOUR, of Indiana, moved to amend the amendment by the following:

Provided, further. That in all cases where the prison of any State has heretofore been used with the assent of such State for the imprisonment of any person convicted in any court of the United States, no proceeding of any State officer, other than an act of the legislature, shall be construed to be a refusal of the State to allow the use of her prisons for such imprisonment.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

ion was made.

ELECTIONS IN THE CITY OF WARHINGTON.

order.
The SPEAKER decided that the motion was in order.

hould be made by some member voting in the majority.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, moved that the House do now adjourn; which motion was not agreed to-yeas 62, navs

har of the House when the vote seconding the previous question was taken, and, had he been present, he doubted not but that he should have voted against it. He, therere, withdrew his motion to reconsider.

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, renewed the motion.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, moved that the House do now

Reserved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of decrease at Box Eng Green, Kentucky.

Abandonuest of the once-cautivated notes and terms of the interior.

The colored population presents within itself the most control of the colored population presents within itself the most colored population presents within itself the most colored population presents. The SPEAKER haid before the House a communication

from the Treasury Department, transmitting a letter from the assistant treasurer at New Orleans, asking for an adthe assistant tressurer at New Orieans, asking for an additional elerk in his office; which was referred to the while occasionally some stooty or croam-colored beauty sails. Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed, along the street with the gait of a June and the simper of a

## WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1856.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philade tia, is our general travelling agent, assisted by W.S. H. Weld, our Colling, James Derring, J. Harritt, R. S. James, Thor. J. Nice, R. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, W.S. L. Waterman, ilee. H. Caron, D. K. Mcetin, Ben. F. Swain, T. Ashman, of P. Davis.

ur general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas assisted by H. J. TROMAS, WILLIAM H. TROMAS, THOS. M. JANUS Dr. A. L. CHILDS, GEORGE MORRIS, and RICHARD LEAKE. Receipts of either will be good.

## CONGRESS-WEDNESDAY.

To the pages of the Countite on Military Affairs.

M. GBYSR presented the petition of lasa. H. Surgent, and others participated, the amendment was rejected the Countite on Military Affairs.

M. GBYSR presented the petition of lasa. H. Surgent, and the pages of the United States at Saint Louis, Missouri, praying the reimbursement of money paid by him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk in him for clerk hire, and to be allowed an additional clerk hire, and to be allowed hire and the season of the clerk hire, and to be allowed hire, and the season of the clerk hire, and the season of the clerk hire, and the season hir SENATE.-Mr. Mason introduced a bill to amend the act

prison. The consideration of the Washington-city-election bill was then resumed, which led to a protracted debate No vote was taken.

We give entire this morning the able and elaborate speech made in the House of Representatives a few days since by Hon. Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, on the Kansas cortested-election case. It should be carefully and extensively

## THE PHILANTHROPY OF THE ABOLITIONISTS. It is always interesting and useful to analyze the proba-

ble reasons which form the basis of the quasi-philanthropy of the present day. We say quasi-philanthropy, and we will endeavor to show that this assertion is right to the YEAS-Messrs. Bayard, Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of letter. The abolitionists, for instance, will hardly dare to YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Brown, Batter, Crittenden, Dodge, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Jones of Lowa, Mallory, Mason, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Stuart, Trambull, Wade, and Weller—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Kary, Strippatrick, Hale, Hunter, Iverson, Pugh, Reid, Slidell, Sumner, Wilson, and Yule—16. maintain that their design to emancipate the southers slaves results from the Christian principle of love and humanity, as there are too many facts which prove distinctly that everything else but philanthropy for the slaves is the real foundation of their obstinate movement. There is more hypocrisy found among them than amongst any class of persons on earth! Whilst, as abolitionists, they want to enfranchise the slave, they strain every nerve to enslave to enfranchise the slave, they strain every nerve to enslave to enfranchise the slave, they strain every nerve to enslave as know-nothings the free white emigrant; they speak of for the last time, and that hereafter they shall stand square. freed negro worse than ever a slaveholder treated his slave, the same time, the freed negro worse than ever a slaveholder treated his slave. Hampshire is soon to take her place in the democratic platform. It is certainly gratifying know that Hindoolsm is upon its last legs, and that N Hampshire is soon to take her place in the democratic platform. free-colored against living in the northern States. Of the 434,495 free-colored in 1850, only about 180,900 live in the free States. In pious Massachusetts are 9,064, and in the bers of the legislature have declared that they should rot for Mr. Wells. The political character of the legislature umes! The abolitionists speak of amalgamating their therefore, can be regarded in no other light than se a very blood with that of the negro; but, as a general rule, they do not allow him to sit at the same table with them. If you are real philonegroes, show it not by words, but acta-There is the African Colonization Society, emanating entirely from real Christian principles-why do not you contribute to it, and prove your attachment to the colored race? Its last report shows that the rich North has sent only a few thousand dollars! It seems as if practical humanity is quite different from yours. But you are far more appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the Dem inimical to the negro than the people of the South. Sup- ocratic National Convention, which assembles at Cincinpose the latter should to-day emancipate their slaves, it is nati on the 6th of June: John Cain and L. P. White; sat beyond doubt that you would immediately change your stitutes, S. P. Hoeker and P. C. Tucker. The follows minds, and turn, in spite of the former alleged friendship, resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention minds, and turn, in spite of the former alleged friendship, the worst enemies of the negro, because you would then make of the committee on the Judiciary.

After considerable discussion, in the course of which Mr. WADE explained that the bill was merely of a local character, relating to the northern judicial districts of the States of Ohio and Illinois, and boyed that it would be passed without amendment, the question was taken on the motion to commit, and it was not agreed to—yeas 71, nays 84.

The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Barnount to the amendment, it was not agreed to—yeas 71, nays 81.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. The question was then taken on the mendion of the committee of the former alleged friendship, the worst enemies of the former alleged friendship, the worst enemies of the negro, because you would then neither get the southern cotton, sugar, etc., the sources of the comprehense of the committee of the worst enemies of the negro, because you would then neither get the southern cotton, sugar, etc., the sources of the constitution, both in letter and spirit, is the edy sure guarantee for public tranquility, and that the great of the comprehense of the comprehense of the comprehense of the comprehense of the negro, because four goals and turn, in spite of the former alleged friendship, the worst enemies of the negro, because of the control of the worst enemies of the negro, because of the comprehense of the control of the worst enemies of the negro, because of the control of the worst enemies of the comprehense of the control of the worst enemies of the comprehense of the control of the worst enemies of the control of the worst enemi poor-houses with them. But the negro-what should be- that our duty and interthan before? From being well clad, fed, and taken care 3. Resolved, Tha

Mr. BENNETT, of Mississippi, asked the unanimous content of the House to defend his State from certain charges the white laborer, he would, without property, and espemade in a late speech by Mr. Dannell, of Massachusetts. the white laborer, he would, without property, and espe-cially without the necessary intelligence, including these within his African indolence, he worse situated than be-fore. Have you abolitionists ever thought of this fact? or ELECTION IN THE CITY OF WARHINGTON.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters, and the duties of the commissioners of elections, in the city of Washington, and for other purposes; the question being on the motion of Mr. Campell, of Ohio, to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee on the District of Columbia, on which the previous question was called.

The previous question was seconded—ayes 67, noes 65. The question then being on ordering the main question, the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered; and being taken, resulted—year 13, anys 83.

So the main question was not ordered.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, moved to reconsider the voice seconding the previous question.

A correspondent of the New York Herald (January 18) writes from Jamaica, under date of December 26, 1855:

"The interestion of the commissioners of do you hope that the liberated negro shall imitate the except that the administration of Franklin Pierra receives our cordial approbation for the sale and statematic mapped that the liberated negro shall imitate the except preferences and opinions.

\*\*E. Revolved, That the administration of Franklin Pierra receives our cordial approbation for the sale and statematic mapped that the administration of Franklin Pierra receives our cordial approbation for the sale and statematic mapped that the state is an except to go you hope that the liberated negro shall imitate the except preferences and opinions.

\*\*E. Revolved, That the administration of Franklin Pierra receives our cordial approbation for the sale and statematic mapped that the administration of drive ample of bis black brethere of Hayti, and kill or drive away the less numerous whites? But let us suppose that the except preferences and opinions.

\*\*E. Revolved, That the administration of Franklin Pierra receives our cordial approbation for the sale and statematic mapped of the previous question was a numerous whites? But let us suppose that the country to a full participation in the except

"The impressions which a personal view of the dilapida The Series the proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives to supply deficienties in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1856; the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Bayand to amend the bill by inserting the following:

"For finishing the portion and exterior of the west wing of the Patent Office building, to pay the reservations due, put crippled negrous.
"The whole population has largely diminished, and is rap-

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER said that he was not within the which in other times were manaions of the wealthy, are now abandoned ruins, with creepers and small bushes cling-ing to their crumbling walls; while their inheritors dwell in ing to their crumoning waits; while their inheritors dwell in miserable cabins, in daily contemplation of the roofess balls of their fathers. The wharves and storehouses are sinking and going to decay, telling, in eloquent devolution, of the abandonment of the once-cultivated fields and fertile vales of

marked contrasts. The young men look hale, well fed, and joyous, and the young girls, if at all good-looking, give evident tokens of prosperity in their dress and adoraments, and inserting the following as a new section at the end of the bill:

"Escribor — And be it ferther enacied, That the provision in the act of July 27, 1854, entitled "An act to increase in the salar is of executive and judicial officers in Oregon, New Mexico be, and the salar is of executive and judicial officers in Oregon, New Mexico be, and the salar is of executive and judicial officers in Oregon, New Mexico be, and the salar is of executive and judicial officers in Oregon, New Mexico be, and the salar is of executive and judicial officers in Oregon, New Mexico be, and the salar is of executive and judicial officers in Oregon, New Mexico be, and the salar is of executive and judicial officers in Oregon, New Mexico be, and the salar is of executive and judicial officers in Oregon, New Mexico be, and the salar is of the United States valuable works, and it is desirable to have similar works to office in returns therefor, and the "Quadrupeds of North at treasure to be that full salary of that officer as governor and treasure to be that full salary of that officer as governor and returned to the Committee of the Committee of Waya and Means and ordered to be printed.

The anneal of July 27, 1854, entitled "An act to increase the beautiful of the United States valuable works, and it is desirable to have similar works to office in returns therefore, and the States valuable works, and it is desirable to have similar works to office in returns therefore, and the same is hereby, increased to the sum of three thousand dofficers of the treasure to be that full salary of that officer as governor and treasure to be that full salary of that officer as governor and as superintendent of Indian silars."

The model aged footh sexes seem everywhere sent to the desirable of the constitution of the United States. When have passed the bismon the salary soft of the very language of the constitution of the United States. When have passed the salary of the open passed to the oregon, New March and and passed to the salary of the open

# MR. SEWARD THREATENS TO WITHHOLD SUI

PLIES.

We clip the brief proceedings of the last black republ can caucus held in this city on Monday evening from the Baltimore Sun. The first significant fact disclosed is that L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, was one of the prominent-speak. ers. It will be remembered that this gentleman was one of the orators at the late meeting held in this city to ratify the know-nothing nominations of Fillmore and Donelson It is by such facts as these that the sympathy between abo. litionism and know-nothingism will impress itself upon southern minds. The next, and much the most important feature in the meeting, is seen in the threat of Mr. Seward to withhold supplies unless Kausas is immediately admitted into the Union as a free State. When Kansas comes into the Union as a State she will send here a constitution made in pursuance of the will of the entire population of the Territory and in accordance with law-not one made by a revolutionary fragment of the population, and in defiance of the territorial law. The Senate will hardly be frightened from the discharge of its duty by Mr. Seward's threat, nor will the law in Kansas be successfully resisted or set at defance for want of means to enforce it against insurrection or treason. The following are the proceedings of the

members of Congress held another cancus on Monday night at the Capitol. There was a full attendance, and speeches were made by Messrs. Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Seward, Galloway, Pennington, Giddings, and others. Giddings urged a union of all opposed to the Kansas-Nebrgaka bill.

"Mr. Galloway carnestly argued that freedom was the great overshadowing large and be was satisfied that

great overshadowing issue, and he was satisfied that even the anti-Nebraska Americans, as he found in New Hampshire, so regard it. gard it.
"Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, said the American feel

ing was very strong in the central and eastern portions of that State, and to carry Pennsylvania its aid must be secured to the anti-Nebraskaites. He looked with evident hope to see

such a union effected.

"Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, also urged a union of all the opponents of the Nebraska bill, and pledged himself never to vote for one of its friends.

"Mr. Seward, of New York, said that the great practice "Mr. Seward, of New York, said that the great practice question was to rescue Kaness from the tyrant's grasp by her admission into the Union as a State. He hoped the Hous would push the bill for that purpose through its passage, as send it to the Senate. In the event of failure in the latte body the President might find difficulty in obtaining mone from Congress to crush out the free settlers of the State of Kansas. The issue having been made here, the people will be the propiet of the state of the state of the state of the propiet of the p

see to the vindication of the principle in the ident.
"The session lasted till 11 o'clock, and then adjourned to

## THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Newport (New Hampshire) Argus of the 21st in

"Under all circumstances, the result of the election

The New Hampshire Patriot says that, when driven choose between Mr. Wells and Metcalf, a majority of men positive evidence of the popular repudiation of Hindo and if it should prove to contain a majority for Mr. Well it will stand as a signal proof of the confidence of the per ple in the patriotism and honesty of the democratic part

The democratic convention of the first congressional di trict of Vermont met at Rutland on the 14th instant, and

3. Resolved, That religious freedom is the hand-maid

"rapacity," "aggression," and "usurpation." To such at commend the following pointed and timely remarks of the

now contains, I am told, only about forty thousand poverty-stricken people, composed in a great measure, to use the expression of an English gentleman resident here, of liberty-of the cabinet are northern men, as well as a majority both branches of Congress. In the House of Representative the North has a majority in every standing committee, and the chairman of all excepting two. Yet, notwithstanding "The whole population has largely diminished, and is rapidly disappearing. Nearly every one that I have conversed with has expressed the greatest regret that poverty, or the ties of a numerous family, which make it difficult for him to change his residence and occupation, prevent his leaving this fact, we hear the demagogne cry of 'southers aggression' and 'nsurpation." Do not those who join it under set of hopeless scene. A large number of the better class of houses, which in other times were manaions of the wealthy, are now abandoned ruins, with creepers and small bushes cling-time and in the bighest offices in the administration and full way in both branches of Congress?

an amusing scene which lately transpired in the Kentucki

legislature. The Enquirer says:
"In the senate the committee on federal relations recently reported a series of resolutions, which the Hon. John F Martin, of Floyd, moved to amend by adding the following

"Resolved, That no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or place of trust," Ac.